"WANT" ADVTS.
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The Chicago Tribune.

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...

VOLUME XLVII. SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1887—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IT PASSED THE SENATE.

BIG BLOW AT BISMARCK.

SPIES IS TO BE MARRIED.

BACK FROM THE CACTUS.

DEALS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

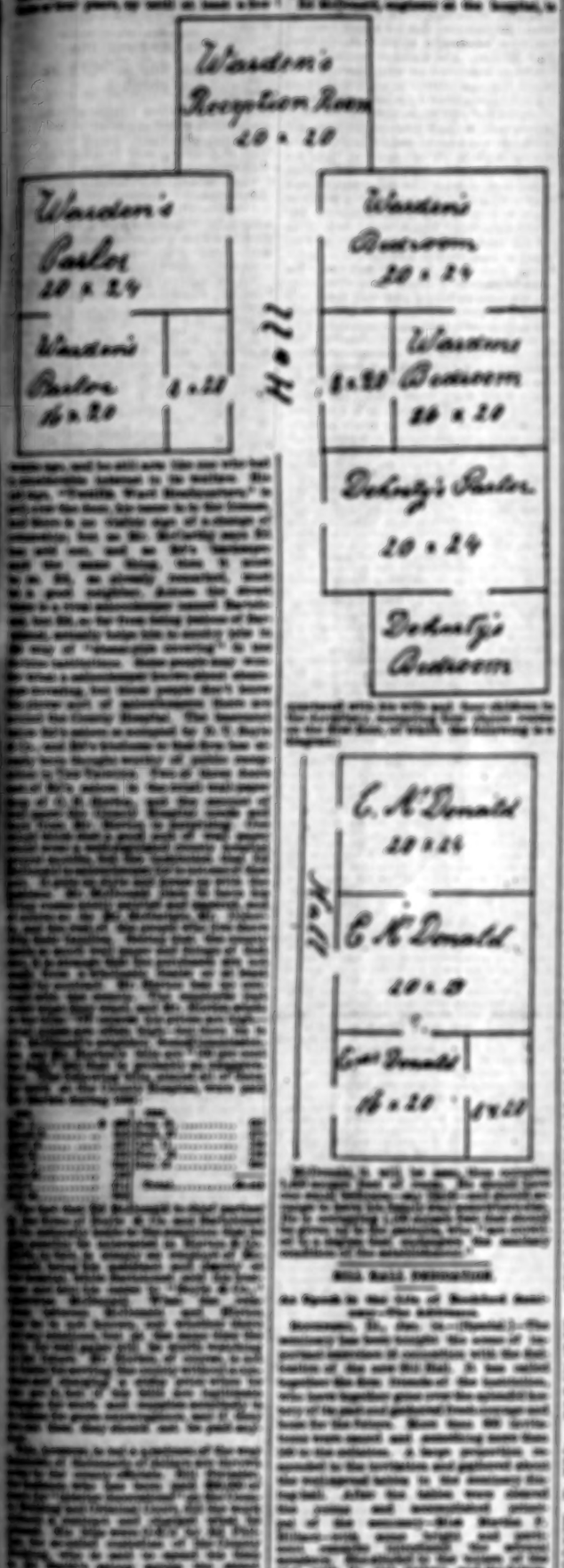
Opinions Alleged to Have Been Made by Players.

A Distinguished Democrat, with But Little to Smile About, When the Statement Reads Him Out Four Will Hang Forth a Cheek Fairly Dripping the Crying Crocodile to the Democratic Bill to Have the Government the Illinois & Michigan Canal—Note Accordingly.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Mr. Farwell has concluded to stay in Springfield until after the Senatorial election, next Wednesday. His original intention was to go to Chicago today and remain over Sunday, and then go to Washington to work on the Canal matter, but he will not do so. After the election he will go to Chicago, and then proceed to Washington. Col. A. C. Babcock, a veteran Illinois campaigner, is a large guest at the Leland House in the interest of the Cullom-Farwell combination. Col. Babcock has been a leader in Logan Republican Illinois, but he appears to have the good judgment not to advertise the fact. Mr. Farwell is the only other Republican candidate who was here in the city last evening, but he left tonight.

There began great deal of talk today about the various political contests among Illinois Republicans, and of course Senator Cullom's name appears in the second place of it. On the one hand it is alleged that the friends entered positions of future help from Farwell's supporters in return for present favors, and on the other that promises of getting the next Illinois delegation to the Republican Convention were given. It is not positively known that either one of the parties to contract. There are also many who assert, in the strongest terms, that Farwell has given no pledges of any kind, and that he is not a candidate for anything. Whatever may be the truth of the matter, it is certain that Farwell has a number of friends who are working for his election, and who are confident that he will be successful. Among the latter are Gen. Oglesby, Gen. Rutherford, Col. Babcock, Col. Dan Shea, Col. Dan Sheehan, Col. Dan Cameron, Col. Dan Lamont, Col. Dan Wentworth, Col. Dan Hall, Col. Dan Cahill, Col. Dan Ryan, Col. Dan Cruice, Col. Dan Cleveland, Col. Dan Dougherty, Col. Dan Donovan, Col. Dan Dunn, Col. Dan Dunne, Col. Dan Dunnigan, Col. Dan Dunnigan, Col. Dan Dunnigan

THEY LIVE LIKE NABOBS.


Warden's Reception Room 20 x 20
Warden's Parlor 20 x 24
Warden's Parlor 16 x 20
4 x 20
H a l l
Warden's Bedroom 20 x 24
8 x 20
Warden's Bedroom 20 x 20
Deputy's Parlor 20 x 24
Deputy's Bedroom
C. A'Donald 20 x 24
C. A'Donald 20 x 20
C. A'Donald 16 x 20
4 x 20

CLEVERTON' LIFE ENDED.

ADVANCING COAL PRICES.

HELD BY THE ENEMY.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1905.

The district forces in the Chicago Post-Office will be increased.

State Senator of the Illinois Legislature have adjourned until Monday.

The Postal forces will make their search on the lateral entrance next week.

A Texas syndicate has bought nearly 200 square miles of timber land in Western Florida.

The Federal House yesterday agreed to the conference report on the Statehood-Court bill.

The new British Ministers yesterday kissed the Queen's hand and were given the seals of office.

The Illinois Live-Stock Commissioners are out with a reply to Commissioner Coburn's charges.

Five murderers were simultaneously executed last month in Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Kansas and Kentucky.

Mr. Fairbanks will remain in Springfield until after the Senatorial election next Wednesday.

William O'Brien of United Ireland has accepted the apology of the Dublin Express and dropped his action for damages.

Mr. Carnegie is confined to his house with a cold. He has been greatly depressed since the death of Lord Pauncefote.

In a letter out at New Orleans, in which several soldiers attacked the men working on a levee, three men were wounded.

T. Lawrason's employés in his tobacco factory at Jersey City, 1,200 in number, struck against a reduction in wages yesterday.

Louis MacKenzie, engineer of Steamer Mac-Gregor, was not killed in Tuesday by Chinese pirates as reported, and laid not until subsequently arrived.

Conservative meetings in London, after being inflamed by Socialistic speeches, were induced to attack on the dogs, but were dispersed by the police.

The Inter-State Commerce bill passed the Senate last night by a vote of 46 to 12. An effort to secure the reconsideration of the measure was defeated—yeas, 31; nays, 36.

An adverse report has again been made to the United States Senate on the nomination of J. C. Hutchinson of Albany, N. Y., the retired Engineer of Docks of the District of Columbia.

A touching attendance at the meeting of the House Committee on Pensions yesterday caused the pension bills of Mrs. Logan and the widow of Gen. Frank P. Blair to go over until next Tuesday's meeting, when they are the special order.

At the last congregation yesterday at Richmond, Va., of Thomas J. Clarkson for the pastor of his church, Henry Lillie Mallory, the last chapter was added of a most sensational crime. The crime was committed in order to cover up Clarkson's criminal relations with Miss Mallory, who was a relative of President Madison, and the murderer was largely an unidentified artificer.

Senator Elkins's bill for submitting the city tax exemption matter to a good common sense end ought to be passed as soon as possible, with the emergency clause, so as to provide for submitting before the spring election. As Mayor Harrison says, the 21 farmers will never submit for the cut Cook County was compelled to do as for some such measure as this. The bill makes the town-hall of voters, as well as the population, the basis of submitting, and makes provision also for an increase in the number-hall of trustee where necessary to added by accumulation. A well-known lawyer asked Harrison to drafting the measure, it is understood. The present division into wards is absurd, some having a population of 15,000 while others have a population of over 50,000. An increase in the number of trustees will probably have the effect of reducing the expenditures of boodlers. There will be the easier for the honest to go around among them all.

For about the twenty-fifth time a bill has been offered in the House to abolish common and common districts and parts. A favorable report has been ordered upon it, but it is safe to assume that for the twenty-fifth time it will be defeated. To pass such a bill would be to compel the patronage of Congressmen who have established home precincts on the lofty plain. In log-rolling coffee they have contributed to handing over from-house bears to an hosts, and have thus thwarted dozens of party aldermanic and jag-workers who play the part of solicitors-engagers for them and help their political schemes. There are many cases of these common places in Senator Aldrich which ought to be abolished, not alone in the interest of economy but of the civil service. So long, however, as scheming Congressmen can avail themselves of the method of multiplying soldiers offices so as to find by their locations and letters there in this Dale that the House rotation system is not enough to abolish the evil. The bill will probably go the way of all its predecessors and die civil but unborn.

The money market was quiet and steady yesterday. Nothing with more life. Investment securities gave no notice thereof. The New York banks market was inactive, showing a little trade. The foreign markets were dullishly active, and generally stronger on foreign political news and reported a better tone respecting business in most of the continent, with part drag prospects in California. But they maintained rather an improved outlook for the remainder of the week. Thursday's bank clearings, however, were the smallest in many weeks, being only 1 cent higher, while 31 cent lower, were 15 cent lower, and six weeks, being only 1 cent lower, and four weeks gain.

STATE SUPERVISION, CENTRAL.

Senator Depew, the big stock-gambling confederate in Wall street, objects to the Inter-State Commerce bill mainly on account of the short-haul section and the prohibition of pooling and rebating. But he was too shrewd to rest his opposition on the ground, evidently incomprehensible yet on the bill to railroad magnates and their agents. Knowing the weakness of the Senate, adapted to the consideration of the short-haul problem, Senator Elkins attempted to shift the general conservative, and put in a plea that the bill is unconstitutional. The question that should now be finally determined only by passing the bill and sending it to the Supreme Court, and this course will not be opposed or feared by any friend of the measure. Mr. Depew is not the Supreme Court, nor even one of its Judges, and his opinion that the bill is unconstitutional carries no more weight than that of an attorney representing a special interests. Mr. Evarts may not be unlikely retained in that business, but it was unduly unwise for a stock-gambling constituency that he find the plea against the constitutionality of the Inter-State Commerce bill.

Mr. Evarts raised no clear objection to the way:

Every decision of the Supreme Court on the subject has been in direct opposition to such position and in favor of the power of the State to control the charges of railroads doing business entirely within its limits, even though such charges may affect the commerce between States.

This is more shuffling and evasion—a complete perversion of what the Supreme Court has actually decided. In speaking of the interference of commerce being "free and unrestricted" the Supreme Court has always had in view hostile and conflicting regulations by the States and not general rules of Congressional authority operating with equal force in all parts of the Union. In the Wabash case a few weeks ago the Supreme Court declared that the attempt to apply the local laws of different States to transportation extending through a series of States would prove "destructive and hostile to the freedom of commerce." That is certainly sound doctrine, but Mr. Evarts cannot be permitted to apply those declarations of the Supreme Court to a law involving National control of Inter-State commerce. In the latter case the question presented is wholly different. The Supreme Judges put the matter beyond controversy when in the Wabash case, in speaking of applying the law of Illinois to traffic passing through several States, they said:

Then the exercise of regulation, in any matter which by its destruction or use is of a character and extent to affect commerce with other States, would be a regulation of such commerce, as to which the power of Congress is exclusive, and the State power would be excluded. Authority to deal with such matters is vested in the Congress as a necessary result of the grant of power to regulate commerce among the States and with the Indian tribes, and the full control by the United States over the subjects within the sphere of the commerce clause of the Constitution.

This disposes of Mr. Evarts' constitutional objection. The language of the Supreme Court in speaking of State regulation of interstate commerce has no application where the question is one of National control under the supreme authority of the Constitution.

Mr. Evarts' practical objection to the bill are equally fat-minded. The manager contend increase the charges on long hauls, for in carrying such traffic the roads will be compelled to meet water competition that do not exist, and it is the water competition that keeps down extortionate charges. Undoubtedly the bill will require a lessening of high rates of many non-competitive points, but the results will be unfortunately compensated for such loss by the provisions which will save from the exorbitant expense of the pool and rebate systems. For one the bill deprives railroad corporations of any legal or moral-sound right whatever. The people will still be sure of justice, and they will be protected in the exercise of every just right or privilege. The Cullom bill accomplishes nothing more than to assist in enforcing laws some of the common law decisions as to the duty of common carriers and to provide a prompt and inexpensive tribunal for the enforcement of such obligations, leaving the carriers free to resort to the courts when they consider themselves unfairly assailed. Mr. Evarts knows these facts as well as any man in the country, but seems to think that the convenience of his official position permits him to take the Wall street view and oppose all attempts to regulate railroad charges or to avoid railroad discriminations and secret rebates by putting the transportation business on a legitimate footing.

A New York correspondent pointedly states the necessity for the enactment of the Inter-State bill in these words:

The power under the Interstate-Commerce law to prevent railroad discrimination and secret rebates is practically nullified by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Alton case. The Commission has no power to prevent railroads from charging one man more than another for the same service under the same circumstances

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL TELLS WHY HE RESIGNED.

An Interview in Canada—Archbishop Langevin in French-Canada Expresses His Opinion of Catholic Subscriptions—Bright's Last Plea to Settle the European Industry—Miscellaneous Foreign Gossip.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Lord Randolph Churchill, in a letter explaining his resignation from the Cabinet, says the chief task to secure economy, consistent with efficiency, for all public services with any claim to an increase is failure to compel the House of Commons to accept as the latter should principles which prevailed before the conference. If economy is impossible in Downing street we must refer it to the Committee of Supply, and if the present system of local expenditure is allowed to continue—

Nineteen lines from the letter have been read by Lord Randolph, and others for which a reporter might wear the flag of neutrality.

GLADSTONE INTERVIEWED.

A Battle with French-Canadian Officers, Which Jan. 14.—The archbishop of Montreal, in the Free session at Edinburgh, Canada, [illegible] confirmed today. In answer [illegible] said the battle were mostly caused [illegible] the complaints of our local merchants [illegible] and economy, and subject to which [illegible] difficult to enter. The tariff policy [illegible] passed by both houses of the Dominion [illegible] The Administration of Canada will [illegible] [illegible] and economy of [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

IN AND AROUND NEW YORK.

A NEW MOVE IN BEHALF OF FATHER POWERS.

THE DEATH RECORD OF A DAY.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACES.

KEEN BEHIND THE BARS.

SHARP REPLY TO COLMAN.

WAR ON PUTS AND CALLS.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

A MARVELOUS INDUSTRY.

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CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

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Bee-Hive
ON MONDAY NEXT.

Today we complete our annual inventory—we have been working at it all this week—and, finding an overstock, have marked down everything, in order to have sales at any cost.

Whether in need of goods or not, it will pay you to buy.

You may need a Cloak, or Wrap, or Overcoat for yourself or children after all; at the prices we offer them on Monday next you can afford to purchase now.

The greatest sacrifices will be made in our Merino Underwear and Hosiery Department, because there we have the largest surplus stock.

We sell at retail at one-third less than the manufacturer's cost.

Parties residing out of town can make their expenses by buying in a small stock of staple Notions, which we sell at manufacturers' cost; for instance, Clark's O. N. T. Spool Cotton at 4 cents per spool.

All Silks at Cost.
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All Soaps at Cost.

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Tuesday, Jan. 18, 9:30 a. m.

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Ladies' Jersey Coats,
Ladies' Astrachan Short Wraps,
Ladies' Angora Jackets,
Ladies' Newmarket Cloaks,
AND OTHER GOODS.

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Men's Pants and Vests Cloth,
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Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1887, at 9:30 A.M.

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Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

We will sell a large assortment of seasonable goods from manufacturer who are overstocked, and as they need money for present wants, buyers should not fail to take advantage of the prices these Boots and Shoes will be sold for. Buy cheap and save, and keep your business moving. The goods can be seen any time. An inspection will be to your interest.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

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Thursday, Jan. 20, 9:30 a. m.
Regular consignment of White Granite, Decorated, and Printed Ware, 100 Barrels Glassware.
Goods packed for country merchants.
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113 and 115 Madison-st.

A Card
To the Mercantile Trade

CHICAGO, Jan. 14, 1887.
In view of the fact that a number of our customers and creditors are desirous of closing up the affairs of the firm of Wilson Bros. by the speedy payment of accounts and settlement of notes, we have decided to offer our entire stock of Furs at such prices as will insure the speedy disposal of all such goods, and thereby enable us to close up the business of the firm. We will give special attention during the sale of Seamed and Prepared Furs to the disposal of such goods on any terms to please the purchaser. Very respectfully,
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELDRIDGE, FLEISCHER & CO.

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CLEARING SALE
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
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General Housekeeping Goods
General Merchandise, &c., &c.
SALES, Beginning at 9:30 o'clock.

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NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

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THE LIST FOR WEALTH.

WORK OF THE FIRE FIEND

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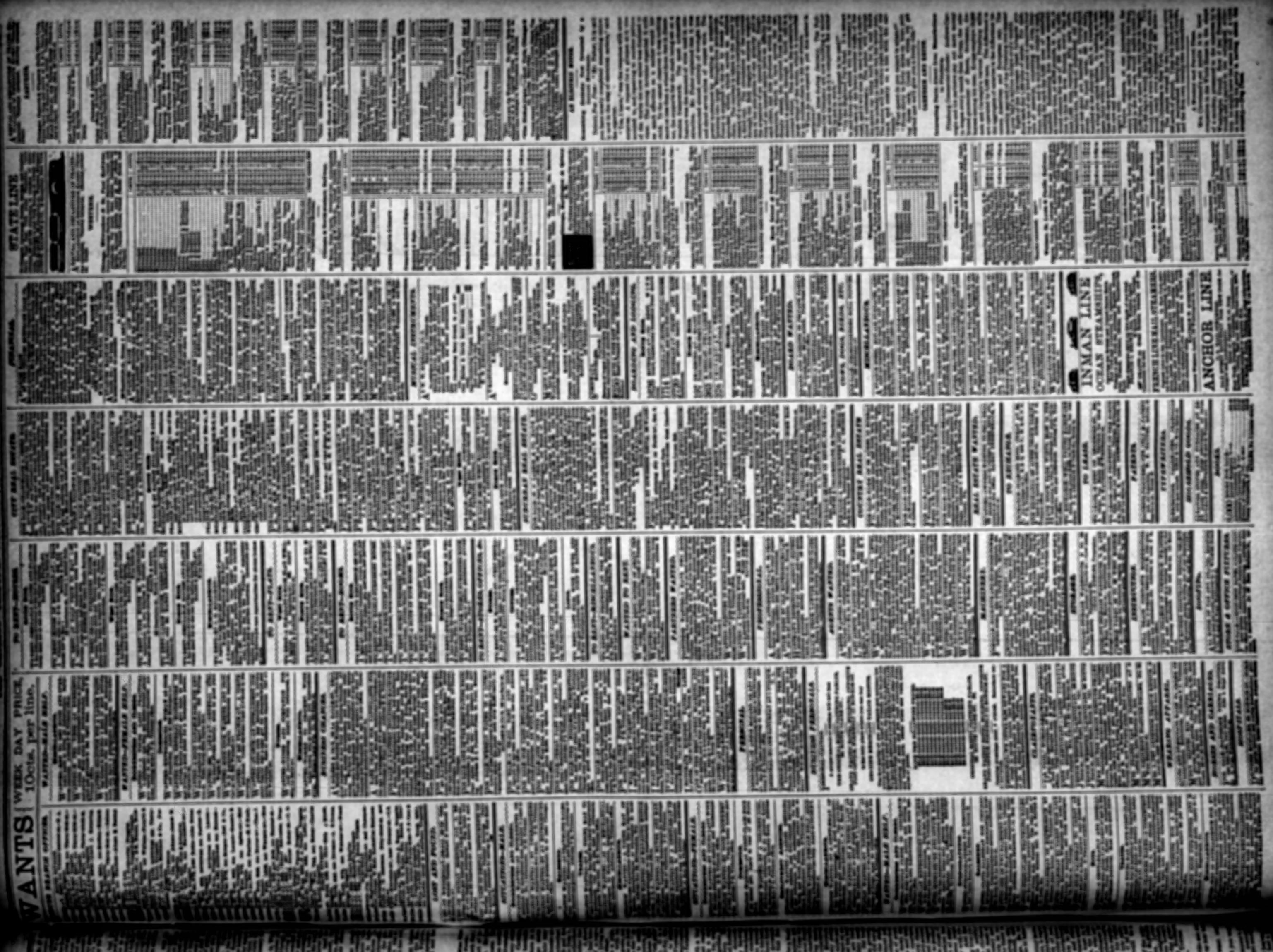
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OR, THE CHAIN-BREAKERS.

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"A brilliant attempt to unravel the crime of John Wilkes Booth in the payment of British Gold. He goes back to the beginning of the secession in John Brown's invasion of Virginia, and this double motive has to long lasted the scope of his book the very great building up upon it the history of emancipation as well as a variety of striking pictures of our times."—*New York Tribune.*

"'Katy of Catoctin' is a book on a great plan, and it fulfills a great purpose. It is not to be taken lightly, or to be compared with the trivial fictions of the time."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

"There is a decided timeliness in the bringing out of this novel, in view of the present interest taken in the life and character of President Lincoln and the work that John Wilkes Booth undertook and brought on that event of which he so confidently set the great heart. The greatest possible value of the appearance of 'Katy of Catoctin' is history, splendors in the universal assault of startling and unique significance."—*The Independent.*

"Rendered no neither the literary failures nor the literary favors of the present day, but upon the record yet civil commotion of the Wilkes Booth."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

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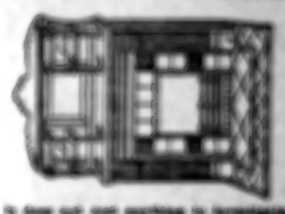

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WEAK MEN!

SEWERAGE

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FOR THE WOMEN FOLKS.

A SENSIBLE, COZY HOME, AND HOW IT MAY BE MADE SO.

A Poor Man's Wife—The Home of a Typewriter Soldier—Dick Rubin Again—The Darkest Hour Before the Dawn—Wife Wanted—Asking Her Home—Some Advice Gratis—An Endorsement of Some Advice—Where She Has to Be Good Natured.

Philadelphia Press: A shorthand court hands Cherry's nothing like it. There, after all, is where people of moderate means have the comfort of their own neighbors. That is very strange as a rule to new York hotels and homes. There's a big difference between the two worlds, as you will learn; and it's a mistake to imagine somehow that one should be trying to imitate such a one as the other. Before Frank Wedekind shows this very perfect and literary to the latest issue of Soul Stirring. First and foremost, she says, a home should not be ugly—that is, as the first story behind the "family wardrobe," the interesting must be gotten rid of. No matter how ugly that wasn't wear well, and give satisfaction right here is, to your sense and your pocket. Wednesday is a busy morning. A busy Wednesday runs to a busy evening. A busy Wednesday, or shall, another husband and father, is an much out of place as a touch of color in a colorless. The home-inspiring or stifling will not appear to advantage upon a white wall. So, even if the right carpet is not there with, it must go, to make way for something which, if to any regards, will be both in color and consequence in pattern. A carpet which clutches itself upon every foot and of the room out of countenance. The bedroom cannot look its very special, but the little atmosphere of comfort which can and the little atmosphere of comfort which can and the little atmosphere of comfort which can and